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PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.

HAND-BOOK
AND
MAP
TO
THE GOLD REGION
OF
Frazer's and Thompson's Rivers,
WITH
TABLE OF DISTANCES.

BY ALEXANDER C. ANDERSON,
Late Chief Trader Hudson Bay Co's Service.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED
CHINOOK JARGON—LANGUAGE USED
Etc., Etc.

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P R E F A C E.

THE writer's name having been recently referred to in the public prints of Oregon, in connection with the new gold diggings in the Couteau country, he has since been frequently applied to for information in regard to the routes of access to that region.

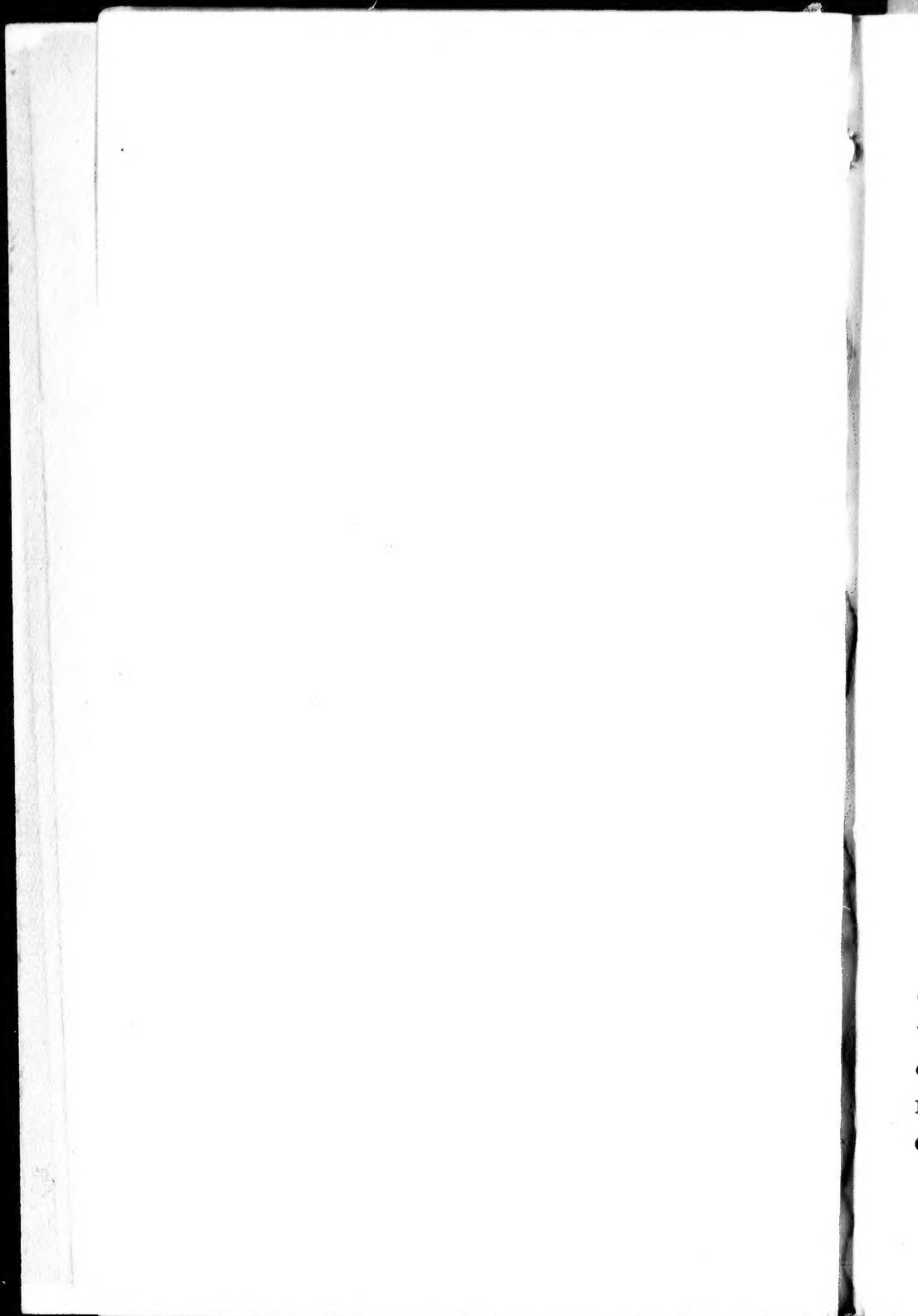
As the readiest mode of answering such inquiries, and to save the task of frequent repetition, he has thought it well to present the result of some of his by-gone experiences in a compendious form.

The accompanying map, it is trusted, if it fails to meet the demands of the professional geographer, will be found fully to answer the end in view. The principal points are set down with accuracy, and the details, for all practical purposes, will be found correct.

The explanatory notes, it is believed, will not be without their value to persons about to visit a country so far generally unknown.

ALEX. C. ANDERSON.

CATHLAMET, W. T. }
MAY 3D, 1858. }



NOTES

IN REFERENCE TO

THE ROUTES OF COMMUNICATION

WITH THE

Gold Region on Frazer's River,

EXPLANATORY of the ACCOMPANYING MAP.



FRAZER'S RIVER discharges itself into the Gulf of Georgia, a little to the north of the 49th parallel. The head waters of its principal branch interlock with those of the Columbia and the Athabasca. At the distance of 160 miles from its mouth, it is joined by Thompson's River, a large stream flowing from the eastward. As indicated in the map, the Cascade range of mountains—which may be viewed as a continuation of the Sierra Nevada—ceases at this point. Here, and in its immediate vicinity, the diggings which are now creating so much excitement, have been in

progress since last Summer; though their richness, now apparently so well authenticated, was not ascertained till more lately.

There are two distinct lines of approach to these mines: one by the direct route through Frazer's River; the other by way of the Columbia River, by Portland and the Dalles, and thence with pack animals through the trails used until recently by the Hudson's Bay Company, for their communications and for the transport of supplies for the interior.

These routes will be separately considered.

Route via Fort Langley.

Fort Langley, the lowest post of the Hudson's Bay Company on Frazer's River, is situated on the left* bank, about twenty-five miles from the entrance. Thus far the stream is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, the precaution of sounding or buoying the sand-heads at the entrance being first adopted, in the absence of a qualified pilot. The ascent, however, short as the distance is, is rather tedious for a sailing vessel, as the river is

* In this, and all other instances where the like distinctions may be employed, it is with reference to the *descending* stream.

land-locked, and the winds consequently irregular and baffling.

Fort Hope is a small post situated near the mouth of the Que-que-alla River, which falls in sixty-nine miles above Langley. Thence to the foot of the "Falls" is twelve miles further. From that point to Thompson's River Forks is a distance of fifty-four to fifty-five miles, by the travelled route.

It is questionable how far above Langley a vessel of any considerable draught could readily be taken; but from that post to Fort Hope there seems to be no room to doubt that an efficient steamer of light draught could be advantageously navigated; and, indeed, for some miles higher up. Above the falls, however, the obstacles to steam navigation, and especially at the higher stages of the water, I judge to be very serious.

Hitherto, bateaux of about three tons burthen have been employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, for transport below the Falls—a slow method when the water is high, as the ascent can then be effected only by warping along shore, with the aid of Indian canoes to pass the lines. By this tedious process, an ascent was made during the freshet of 1848,

to the foot of the Falls, in eight days; under ordinary circumstances, it would occupy five.

There is a trail (indicated in the sketch as "Douglas Portage") from the upper Teet village, below the Falls, to Spuz-zum, above the Falls, the lowest village of the Saw-mee-nas, or Couteau. It is much longer, but not so rough as the passage of the river bank, which is for some distance extremely broken. Both these portages are on the right bank.

The series of rapids called the "Falls" is about three miles in length. There is no such abrupt descent as the name implies. At low water these rapids may be ascended with light craft, by making portages; but at the higher stages of the water they present a difficulty almost insurmountable. During the summer season, the rocky shores of the "Falls" are thronged by Indians from the lower country, who resort thither for the salmon fishery. A ceaseless feud, I may here mention, prevails between the Couteau and the lower Indians, who differ from each other widely in many respects.

At Spuz-zum, six miles above the Falls, the river is crossed to the left bank, where is the terminus of a horse trail, opened in 1847 and

1848, across the mountains from the Similk-ameen country, but abandoned afterwards as ineligible, chiefly on account of the difficulties of the Falls.

This trail follows the river to Ke-que-loose, six miles further. At this point is the grave of a servant of the Hudson's Bay Company, who, in 1848, was found shot near the encampment, under circumstances which justified the belief that he died by his own voluntary act. A large cedar statue, of Indian workmanship, and a small enclosure, mark the spot. The banks of the river immediately above this are very rugged; consequently the trail ascends the height, (some two thousand feet or more), crosses it, and descends upon Anderson's River, at the forks of which two bridges were formerly in existence.

The Similk-ameen trail continues inland hence; that leading to the forks of Thompson's River (indicated by a trail-line in the sketch) diverges, and after a few miles travel again strikes Frazer's River, at Tqua-yowm, a populous village six miles above Ke-que-loose and situated at the mouth of Anderson's River.

Thence to the Forks of Thompson's River,

where the miners were last at work, is estimated at thirty-three and a-half miles, through a hilly road, in places very stony and impassable for loaded horses without a large amount of labor in its improvement. Several streams fall in between Tqua-yowm and the Forks, one of which, during the freshets, has to be ferried over with canoes. From Tqua-yowm upwards a marked change in the character of the scenery takes place; though rugged, it is less densely timbered than the lower country, and shows every evidence of a drier climate. The vicinity of Tqua-yowm itself is rather picturesque; but, what is of more importance, it enjoys a prolific salmon fishery during the season.

From the Forks of Thompson's River, horse roads extend in both directions—up Frazer's River, and along Thompson's River—as indicated in the map.

I will now proceed to point out some of the difficulties which embarrass this route, and which, until some better system be organized than at present exists, are deserving certainly of serious consideration.

Assuming the miner to have reached the foot of the Falls by batteau or other convey-

ance, (and let me here remark that there is no practicable way of reaching this point from Fort Langley except by water), the more formidable impediments to his progress are still in advance. Horses are not procurable here; nor, if procurable, is the country suited for their subsistence. The navigation of the Falls at high water cannot be accomplished; nor, indeed, is the upper portion of the river to be navigated without difficulty at that stage. At the lower stage, these difficulties are so far modified that they may be overcome by portages; but it is to be premised that a certain amount of skill and experience in canoe navigation—which every one is not supposed to possess—is a necessary condition of the undertaking. The alternative is to proceed on foot; but my previous notes will have shown that the trail is a rough one, full of painful inequalities. It would, therefore, be impracticable to convey in this way more than a very limited amount of provisions, to say nothing of tools and other necessities for mining operations.

From Fort Hope there is a horse trail across the mountains; but no horses are to be procured there, as indeed not any are kept. All

these animals, when required for transport, are brought from across the mountain range, and return forthwith. Moreover, the Fort Hope trail does not strike the mining region, but unites with the trail from the Columbia valley, to be presently considered. I subjoin a *resumé* of the distances by the direct trail :

	miles
Mouth of Frazer's River to Fort Langley.....	25
To Que-que-alla River	69
To Falls	12
	— 81
Falls Rapids.....	3
To Spuz-zum	6
To Ke-que-loose.....	6
To Tqua-yowm	6
To Forks of Thompson's River.....	33½
	— 54½
Total.....	160½

Memorandum of Distances by the Fort Hope Route.

	miles.
Fort Hope to the top of Munson's Mountain.	12
Across the Valley to Campement du Chevreuil, (summit of the Cascade range)....	10
To Lake near height of land in Blackeye's Portage.....	25
To Tseistn, or Campement des Femmes	20
To Rocher de la Biche	20
Total, to the <i>junction with Dalles Trail</i> ..—	87

From Rocher de la Biche to forks of Thompson's River.....	85
Total, Fort Hope to <i>Forks</i> Thompson's River	172
Mouth of Fraser's River to Fort Hope.....	84
Distance via Fort Hope—Total.....	256

N. B.—The above distances, as far as Rocher de la Biche, are noted according to the encampments it is necessary to make, in order to secure scanty pasturage in the mountain for pack animals.

Route via Columbia River and the Dalles.

Every facility of Steam Navigation exists between Portland and the Dalles. The transit between these two points is performed in part of two days, the intervening night being passed at the Cascades, where travelers are well accommodated. An attempt is being made to extend steamboat navigation as far as the Priest's Rapids, sixty miles above Walla-Walla, and one hundred and ninety from the Dalles; but the success of this project is thus far undecided.

With horses there are two routes to the Priest's Rapids: One crossing the Columbia River at the Dalles, passing over the dividing ridge to the Yackama Valley, and continuing

across until the Columbia is again struck at the point in question, where the Columbia is recrossed to its left bank. (N. B.—This trail in crossing the Yaekama Valley, joins the trail which parties from Puget's Sound, crossing by the Nachess Pass, would necessarily follow. The necessity of crossing to the left bank at the Priest's Rapids, arises from the impracticable nature of the country on the right side, between that point and Okinagan.)

The other route is by following the left bank of the Columbia from the Dalles to Walla-Walla, crossing the Snake River at its mouth, and thence continuing along the Columbia to the Priest's Rapids. (N. B.—There are several modifications of the latter portion of this route, some of which are shorter; but I instance this for simplicity.)

The first described route is much the shorter, as the Great Bend of the Columbia River is cut off by it. But the double crossing of the Columbia is a serious obstacle; and the Yaekama River, when high, is a troublesome impediment.

For this reason, I should prefer the longer route by Walla-Walla; and the more so, as it

is passable at all seasons, which the other is not, owing to snow in the mountain.

There is good grass by both routes.

From the Priest's Rapids the Indian trail is followed up some twenty-five miles, when it strikes off the river, and enters the *Grande Coulée*, an extraordinary ravine, the origin of which has been a matter of much speculation. A portion of it is approximately sketched on the map. The bottom of this ravine is very smooth, and affords excellent traveling; good encampments are found at regular intervals. After following it for about sixty miles, the trail strikes off for the Columbia, at a point a few miles beyond a small lake, called by the *voyageurs*, *Le Lac a l'Eau Bleue*. (N. B.—It is necessary to encamp at this lake. There is a small stream twenty-five miles or so before reaching the lake, which is another regular encampment; and again another streamlet about thirty miles short of that last mentioned, where it would likewise be necessary to encamp. This would be the first encampment in the *Grande Coulée* after leaving the Columbia. I cannot recall any encamping

grounds, other than these three, in this portion of the road.)

Striking off from the point mentioned, in a direction about N.N.W., the trail reaches the Columbia a few miles above Fort Okinagan, which Post is called twenty-five miles from the Grande Coulee. Ferrying at the Fort, (the horses being swum), the trail ascends the Okinagan River, cutting points here and there, as shown in the sketch. At about sixty miles from the post is the Similk-a-meen Fork. The Okinagan is crossed just above the junction. This crossing is narrow, and at the ordinary stage of the water can be forded with ease; at a higher stage, a canoe is hired. There is usually a pretty large concourse of Indians at this point during the salmon season. It is good policy to supply the chief with a little tobacco, to smoke with his followers. Good will is thus cheaply secured.

From the Forks, the trail ascends the Simlik-a-meen; but as the lower part of that river, where it breaks into the Okinagan Valley, is very rugged, it is advisable to ascend the Okinagan some miles, and along the lakes, by the main road towards Kamloops. A trail then branches off, as by the sketch, and ascends

the hills towards the Similk-a-meen. After proceeding some distance, there is a small lake, affording a good encampment (called in the map "Crow Encampment." Continuing thence, the trail falls on the Similk-a-meen above the obstacles referred to. The valley of the Similk-a-meen abounds in good pasture. Except during the freshets, the stream is readily fordable; and the trail accordingly is made to cross it frequently at such seasons, whereby several hills and some stony places are avoided. During the freshets, the left bank is followed without interruption.

At the Red-Earth Fork the Similk-a-meen is left. The trail, following up a branch of this valley watered by the Red-Earth stream, etc., crosses the height of land which divides the water-shed of Frazer's River from that of the Columbia, and descends towards Nicholas' Lake. A few miles before reaching the lake there is a cut-off, indicated in the sketch, which strikes Nicholas' River below the outlet of the lake. This river is crossed to its right bank, and followed about thirty-five miles, when it is recrossed, (by fording in both cases, at the ordinary stage of the water); and the point is cut, seventeen miles, to Nica-

o-meen on Thompson's Niver. (N. B.—Besides the advantage of this cut-off in point of shortness, the right bank of the stream is very steep and broken between the lower crossing and the junction of the stream with Thompson's River at Thlik-um-chee-na.)

Nica-o-meen is the commencement of the mining region, as so far declared. Thence it is thirteen miles to the Forks of Thompson's River.

I now append an estimate of the distances by this route, which will be found, I trust, reliable; and I also add a memorandum of the encampments which a party with pack animals might expect to make.

ESTIMATE OF DISTANCES.

From the Dalles across the Yackama Valley, to	miles.
the crossing place above Priest's Rapids ..	125
Five days' march with packs.	

BY WALLA-WALLA.

Dalles to Walla-Walla	130
To crossing place above Priest's Rapids. 60--	190
Eight days' march with packs.	

From the Priest's Rapids crossing to the	
Grande Coulée.....	25
Along the Grande Coulée.....	60
To Okinagan	25—110
From Okinagan to Forks of Similk-a-meen.	60
To Red-Earth Fork.....	90
To Cut-off near Nicholas Lake	55
To Lower Crossing Nicholas' River.....	35
Across to Nicâomeen	17
To Forks of Thompson's River	13—270

Total distance from the Priest's Rapid Crossing
place to Thompson's River Forks 380

Distance from the Dalles by the several routes :

Yackamâ Route.....	125 x 380=405
Walla-Walla Route.....	190 x 380=570

*Estimate of March from the Priest's Rapids
Crossing to the Forks of Thompson's River.*

- 1st—Encampment on the Columbia, near where
the trail leaves the River.
- 2nd—On first rivulet in Grande Coulée.
- 3rd—On second rivulet in do.
- 4th—At the small lake in do.
- 6th—At Okinagan.
- 7th—Rivière à la Grise, or Rat Lake.
- 8th—Upper Bonaparte's River.
- 9th—Forks of Similk-a-meen.
- 10th—Crow Encampment.
- 11th, 12th and 13th—Along the Similk-a-meen.

14th—At, or beyond, Red-Earth Fork.

15th—Near Rocher de la Biche.

16th—Cut-off' near Nicholas' Lake.

17th—Upon Nicholas' River.

18th—Nick-a-o-meen.

19th—Forks of Thompson's River.

Or, 27 days from the Dalles, via Walla-Walla.

It may be noted here that, throughout the distance, there are no obstacles to an easy march, beyond those that I have endeavored to note. Pasture and water are plentiful, and fuel, for the greater part of the distance, likewise abounds. Along the Columbia, the country is bare of timber; elsewhere the valleys are clear, the hills sparsely timbered with the Colville Red Pine, (*pinus ponderosa*).—There are numerous tracts of very fertile soil.

As already mentioned, there are two trails across the Cascade range for the neighborhood of the Similk-a-meen country: one striking to Ke-que-loose and Shuz-zum, above the Fall; the other at Fort Hope, below the Falls. The former was abandoned in 1849, chiefly on account of the difficulties of the Falls. As it approaches Frazer's River, too, it is extremely rugged. The Fort Hope route is used by the Hudson's Bay Company for the transport

between Frazer's River and the several inland districts. The route over the mountains is short, but rugged, and pasture is scarce. It is of course impassable with horses, except after the melting of the snows late in June, and until about the middle of October. Both these routes, as will be seen by the sketch, unite with the Dalles trail at different points.

MEMORANDA AND NOTES

On several subjects connected with the Mining Region.

The gold found in the Couteau country has so far been procured chiefly from dry diggings. It is "coarse" gold, and its quality stands high in the market. Considerable quantities are reported to have been dug by the natives, who, so far, appear to have been the chief miners.

The Nicoutameens* or Couteaux, are numerous. They, and other branches of the great

* *Couteaux*, or *Knives*, is merely a corruption by the Canadian *voyageurs* of the native name. The Lower Indians call them *Saw-mee-nâ*; they, in turn, call the Lower Indians *Sâ-chi-no*; neither party recognizing the foreign name.

She-whap-muck tribe, inhabit the banks of Frazer's River, from a little above the Falls to the frontier of New Caladonia. Their extreme poverty formerly made them roguish, and their reputation was bad; but my own experience of their character was nowise unfavorable.— These Indians subsist chiefly on salmon, and various kinds of roots and berries. Their salmon they cure by splitting and drying, either in the smoke or sun.

The Indians between Fort Langley and the Falls, known as Hart-lins, Pal-lalks, Teets, &c. according to the villages they inhabit, differ widely from the Couteaux, both in habits and language. They are ingenious and thrifty; and having said this, it is about all I can say in their favor. They are, however, not indisposed towards whites, and, considerately treated, will doubtless remain so.

As before mentioned, the upper and lower Indians have a standing feud, which is kept alive by a treacherous murder every now and then, as occasion presents.

The miner visiting these regions, will find no native resources, beyond what the river supplies. Land animals are scarce, and withal so much hunted as to be extremely shy. Sal-

mon can usually be bought very cheaply; but as there is no salt, save what may be imported, there is no way of curing the fish but by the Indian method. At Ska-ocse, below the Forks, is a good sturgeon fishery; and elsewhere, in the eddies, these fish may be caught. A strong line with some large cod hooks, might be a useful addition to the miner's equipment. Set lines are an efficient way of catching these fish: the bait a small fish, or what is better, when procurable, a lamprey-eel. There are trout in the streams; and on the Dalles communication, grouse of various kinds, sage hens and other fowl are generally abundant.

In ascending Fraser's River, mosquitoes are very numerous during the summer season; and as the sea-breeze is rarely felt, the air is extremely sultry. Near the Tchae-tse-sum River, below Fort Hope, the mosquitoes suddenly cease, and thence upwards the river is free of these troublesome pests.

The regular freshets begin at the latter end of April, and last during May and June.—About the 15th of June may be regarded as the culminating point; and by the middle of July the waters are generally greatly subsided. There is rarely a freshet of much consequence

at any other season ; but this sometimes happens, and I have known a sudden freshet from heavy rains, in October, raise the river beyond the summer limit.

Snow begins to fall in the mountains early in October. In July there is still snow for a short distance on the summit of the Fort Hope trail, but not to impede the passage of horses. From the middle of October, however, to the middle of June, this track is not to be depended upon for transport with pack animals.

The summer climate about the Forks is dry, and the heat is great. During winter, the thermometer indicates occasionally from 20° to 30° of cold below *zero* of Fahrenheit ; but such severe cold seldom lasts on the upper parts of Frazer's River for more than three days ; the thermometer will then continue to fluctuate between zero and the freezing-point, until, possibly, another interval of cold arrives.

But the winters are extremely capricious throughout these regions, and no two resemble each other very closely. In general the snow does not fall deep enough along the banks of the main streams, to preclude winter traveling with pack animals. The quality of the pasture is such (a kind of bunch grass in

most places) that animals feed well at all seasons. There are many spots between the Similkameen Valley and Okinagan that are specially favorable for winter ranches. In some, the snow never lies, however deep it may be around.

The country, from the mouth of Frazer's River up to the Falls, is thickly wooded, mountainous, and impassable, so to speak, for man or beast. The river becomes more contracted above Fort Hope. Above the Falls, as far as Tqua-yowm, the character of the country continues to resemble the same distance below. At Tqua-yowm, however, as already noticed, a change takes place, and the evidences of a drier climate begin to appear. These continue to become more marked as we approach the Forks. At Thlik-um-chee-na, or the Little Fork, and upwards, rattle-snakes, wormwood and the cactus (prickly-pear), characterize the scene; and some of these attributes extend thence downward for some distance.

At this point, (Thlik-um-chee-na, the junction of Nicholas' River with Thompson's River), the Horse Region may be said fairly to commence. Hence, to the frontiers of New

Caledonia, northward, and southward to the Pampas of Mexico, this useful animal is the best servant of man. Horses, however, are dear luxuries (comparatively speaking) in this quarter. At the Dalles, and around Walla-Walla, they are more numerous, and may be bought at very moderate rates.

In conclusion, I would suggest to every miner, by which road soever he may travel to the Couteau mines, to supply himself well beforehand, as he can depend upon little in that region, save what is imported by himself or others.

W
Nik
Mik
Yak
Nes
Mes
Klas
Kla
Man
Klo
Ten
Ten
Mok
Moo
Kan
Issi
Chu
Sock

Kap
Chit

1885. This vocabulary
 is not complete by me
 and is very incorrect. It
 is very interesting and has my
 concurrence. A good
 vocabulary has been
 made by the Smithsonian
 Institution.

*Language used by the different Indian Tribes,
 French and Half-Breeds, of Frazer's River,
 Puget Sound, and surrounding country, as
 the means of Conversation with Americans.*

Waw Waw.....To speak	Boston.....American
Nika.....I	Pesioux French
Mika.....You	King George, Eng. Scotch,
Yaka.....He or She	Irish.
Nesika We	Sitcum Siwashe, Half-br'd
Mesika.....We (p'lural)	Tyee Chief
Klaska They	Elitee.....Slave
Klacksta.....Who	Ou.....Brother
Man.....Man	Ats Sister
Klootchman Woman	Oloman.....An old man
Tenass klootchman...Girl	Lemeyi...An old woman
Tenass man.....Boy	Sun Day
Mokoke house....A store	Polakley.....Night
Moola.....Saw mill	Tenass polakley...Sunset
Kanim.....Canoe	Sitcum sun.....Noon
Issick Paddle	Tenass sun.....Morning
Chuck Water	Oke oke sun.....To-day
Sockally tyee...The Al-	Tumalla To-morrow
mighty.	Tamanass man....Indian
Kapo.....A relative	Doctor.
Chitch Grandmother	Chickamen..Metals of all
	kinds.

ARTICLES OF FOOD AND CLOTHING.

Muck a muck . . . anything	Kloch kloc . . . Oysters
good to eat.	Lakootche . . . Clams
Pish . . . Fish	Kleman Sapalel . . . Flour
Sabud . . . Salmon	Sapalel . . . Wheat
Tenass Sabud . . . Trout	Le Biscuit . . . Hard bread
Mowitch . . . Venison	Stick shoes . . . Shoes
Oleally . . . Berries	Tootoosh . . . Milk
Pire oleally . . . Ripe berries	Gleece . . . Grass
Cold oleally . . . Cranberries	Tootoosh Gleece . . . Butter
Pill oleally . . . Strawberries	Pasissee . . . Blanket
Wapito . . . Potato	Shirt . . . Shirt
Molas . . . Melasses	Seapoooe . . . Cap
Shuga . . . Sugar	Capeau . . . Cook
Sil . . . Cloth	Seekolicks . . . Pants
Le Shawl . . . Shawl	Lalopa . . . Ribbons
La wane . . . Oats	Akacpooit . . . Needle
Lum . . . Rum	Sil sil . . . Buttons
Pire chuck, Ardent spirits	Klapite . . . Thread
Skin shoes . . . Moccasins	Kamoosack . . . Beads
Chickamen shoes . . . Horse shoes.	Luckwullah . . . Nuts

ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISH, ETC.

Kuitan . . . Horse	Skudee . . . Squirrel
Moos moos . . . Cow	Skubbyou . . . Skunk
La mutto . . . Sheep	Man moos moos . . . Ox
Kramox . . . Dog	Korey kuitan, Pace horse
Pish pish . . . Cat	Le lo . . . Wolf
Kushaw . . . Hog	Le cock . . . Rooster
Mowitch . . . Deer	Le pole . . . Hen
Itsoot . . . Bear	Le sap . . . Egg
Quitahaddy . . . Rabbit	Tenass la kootche, Muscles
Swaawa . . . Panther	Tenass moos moos . . . Calf

Moolack or moose....Elk	Patle.....Full
La tate.....Head	Patlum..Drunk or full of
La pe a.....Foot	rum.
Tee owit.....Leg	Lope.....Rope
Yachoot.....Belly	Initie.....Over, across
La pooshe.....Mouth	Klip.....Deep
Leeda.....Teeth	Keemta.....Behind
Eña.....Beaver	Hooey hooey..exchange,
Ninamox.....Otter	barter.
Olikhiyou.....Seal	Kopa.....From, towards
Le mule or hyas kolon..	Olo....Hungry or thirsty
Mule.	Quis quis....A straw mat
Kulla kulla.....Birds	Paper.....Paper
Yakolla.....Eagle	Lapiage.....A trap
Mauk.....Duck	Alloyma.....Another
Shakirk.....Hawk	Miami.....Down stream
Waugh waugh.....Owl	Machlanny...Toward the
Smock mock.....Grouse	land.
Skad.....Mole	Illahe.....Land
Soolee.....Mouse	Toto.....Wind
Oluck.....Snake	Sick tum tum....Sorrow,
Quanice.....Whale	regret.
Quiceo.....Porpoise	An nah an nah...Surprise
Oyakut....Trail or road	Killipie.....Capsize
Quass.....Fear, afraid	Kockshet...Fight, break,
Tzae.....Sweet	injure.
La table.....Table	Sick.....Sick
Sockally.....High	Elip.....First
Keekwully..Low, beneath	Alta.....At present
Yoolkut.....Long	Alkey.....Afterwards
Siyah.....Distance	Hi you.....Plenty
Tenass.....Small	Konaway.....All
Hyas.....Large	Kar.....Where
Skookum.....Strong	Tili.....Heavy
Wake Skookum....Weak	Delate.....Straight
Le lang.....Tongue	Seepy.....Crooked
Seeah hoose.....Eyes	Hyack.....Quick
Sharty.....Sing	Klawá.....Slow
Solux.....Angry	Chee.....New

Dly.....	Dry	Moosum.....	Sleep
Koory.....	Run	Chick chick....	A wagon
Chaco.....	Come	Oihe....	Sandwich Islands
Clatawa.....	Go	Oakoak.....	This or that
Mamook.....	Work	Ikta.....	What
Kloshe	Good	Tikke	Want
Masatchy.....	Bad	Ikta mika tikke,	What do
Le Job.....	Devil	you want.	
La plate.....	Priest	Dly top seu.....	Hay
Lo lo.....	Carry	Snass.....	Rain
Pooh.....	Shoot	Cold snass.....	Snow
Kow	Tie	Le hash.....	Axe
Klack	Untie	Opsu.....	Knife
Hee hee la ma...	Gamble	La Queen.....	Saw
Kumtux.....	Understand	La peep.....	Pipe
Wake Konsick....	Never	Kianoose.....	Tobacco
Konsick.....	How much	La plash.....	A plank
Kultus	Nothing	Kull kull stick....	Oak
Kopet.....	Stop	La plash stick....	Cedar
Kopet waw waw....	Stop	Le gum stick.....	Pine
talking.		Kokwa.....	The same
Nanitch.....	Look, see	Ikt stick.....	A yard
Halo	None	Tenass musket....	Pistol
Potlatch.....	Give	Poleally.....	Powder
Iscum	Take	Kalidon.....	Shot or balls
Klapp.....	Find	Musket	Gun
Ipsoot.....	Conceal, hide	Skullapeen	Rifle
Yawa.....	There	Mimaloose.....	Kill
Yakwa.....	Here	Pooh.....	Shoot
Tum tum.....	Heart	Kapswallah.....	Steal
Marcie.....	Thanks	La Selle.....	Saddle
Hee hee.....	Laugh	La breed.....	Bridle
Tance.....	Dance	Sitlie.....	Stirrup
Tin tin.....	Music	Lesibro.....	Spurs
Quonisum.....	Always	La pushmo,	Saddle blanket
Wah.....	Astonishment	Siskiyou.....	Bob-tail
Kaata	Why	Leky..	Spotted or piebald
Pe kata.....	Why	De creme..	Cream colored
Abba.....	Well there	Klale.....	Black

Top seu.....Grass	Midwhit. Stand up, get up
Halluck laporte, Open the door.	Laporte Door
Iktpooy laporte, Shut the door.	Halluck Open
Klakany....Out of doors	La Woolitch.....A bottle
Ancutty.....Long ago	Iktpooy.....Shut
Lay lay.....A long time	Pil pil.....Blood
Mokook...Barter, buy or sell.	Pilton.....Fool
Keek wully coat. Petticoat	Klamenewhit.....False
Keekwully sikolocks.....	Tamanass Witchcraft
Drawers.	Klemenwhit.....False
Lemoro Wild	Cold A year
Ae kik.....Fish hook	Moon.....Moon
Staetejay.....Island	Klakcee Stars
Kooy kooy.....Rings	How.....Listen
Pe chuck.....Green	Leglow.....Nail
Pill.....Ked	La chaise.....Chair
Te kope.....White	Oskan.....Cup
Hyas Sunday..Christmas	Lapell.....Spade
and Fourth of July.	Closhe Illahe....Prairie
Klonass....I don't know	Cold sun.....Winter
Kumtux Understand	Warm sun.....Summer
Wake nika kumtux..I do	Six.....Friend
not understand.	Shetsham Swim
Midlight.....Sit down	Wicht.....Also
	Tickachey.....Although
	Teilacoom.....A relative
	Momok Chaco.....Bring

EXAMPLES.

AMERICAN.—Come here, friend, I want to talk with you.

INDIAN.—Chako six, nika tikke waw waw copa mika.

AM.—What? IND.—Ikta!

AM.—I want to buy a canoe with four paddles.

IND.—Nika tikke mokook kanim pe locket issick.

AM.—Very good. IND.—Closhe.

AM.—What is your price?

IND.—Konsick dollar mika tikke.

AM.—Thirty dollars.

IND.—Klone totilum dollar.

AM.—No sir, I'll give you \$20.

IND.—Wake six, nika marsh copa mika mox totilum dollar.

AM.—I don't know; I'll see.

IND.—Klonass, nika nanitch.

AM.—Will you find three more Indians, and go with us to work canoe up Frazer river to the gold land?

IND.—Mika klapp klone alloyama siwashe pe klata-wa copa nesika mamook kanim sockally Frazer river copa gole ilahe?

AM.—Yes, that's my mind, if you pay plenty money.

IND.—Nowitka, coqua nika tum tum spouse mika marsh hiyou chickamen.

NUMERALS.

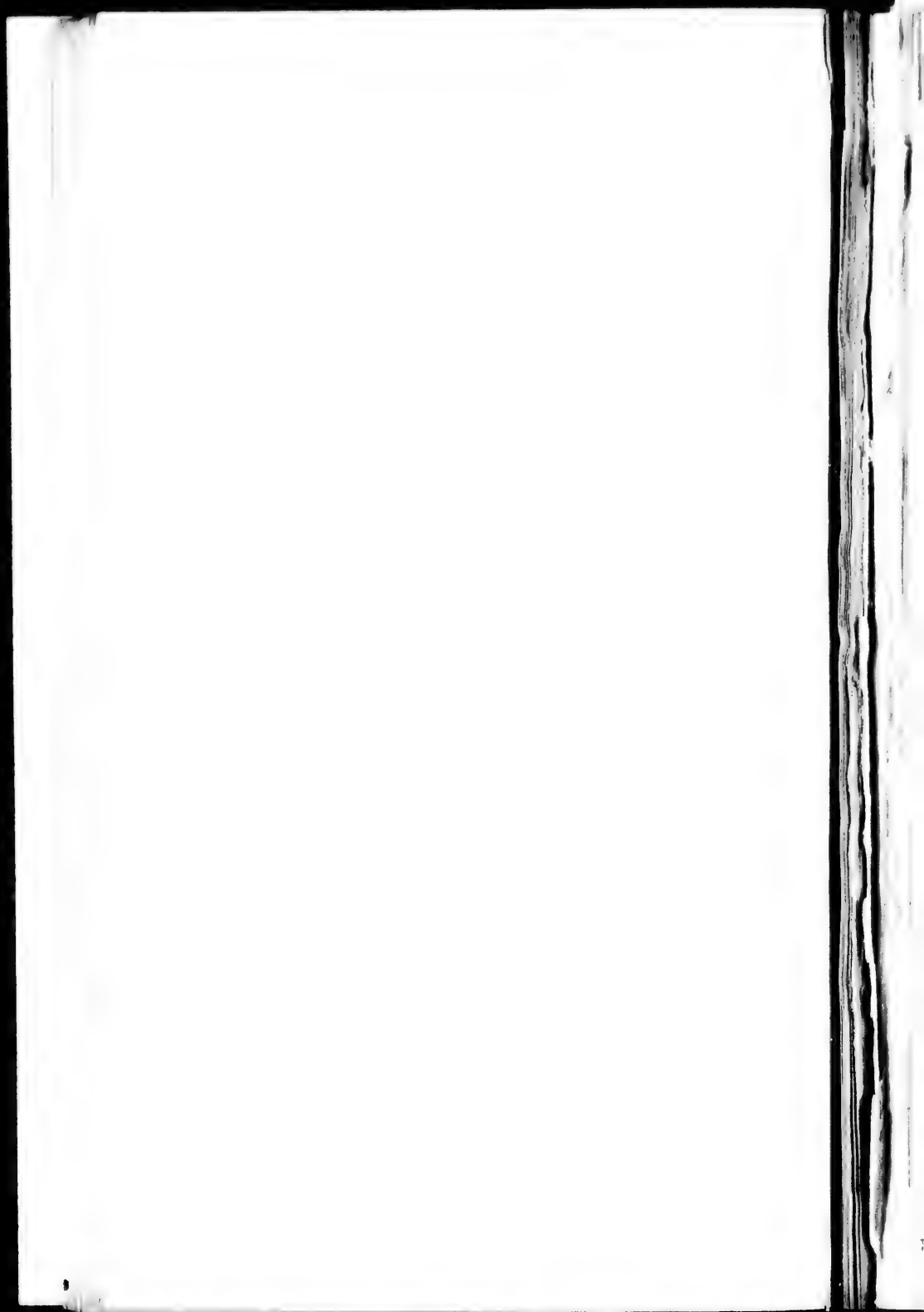
Ikt.....1	Sootkin 8
Mox.....2	Quies 9
Klone 3	Totilum 10
Locket 4	Totilum pe ikt.....11
Quinam.....5	Totilum pe mox.....12
Tahum.....6	Ikt Tokamonak.....100
Sinimox.....7	Ikt hyass Tokamonak1000

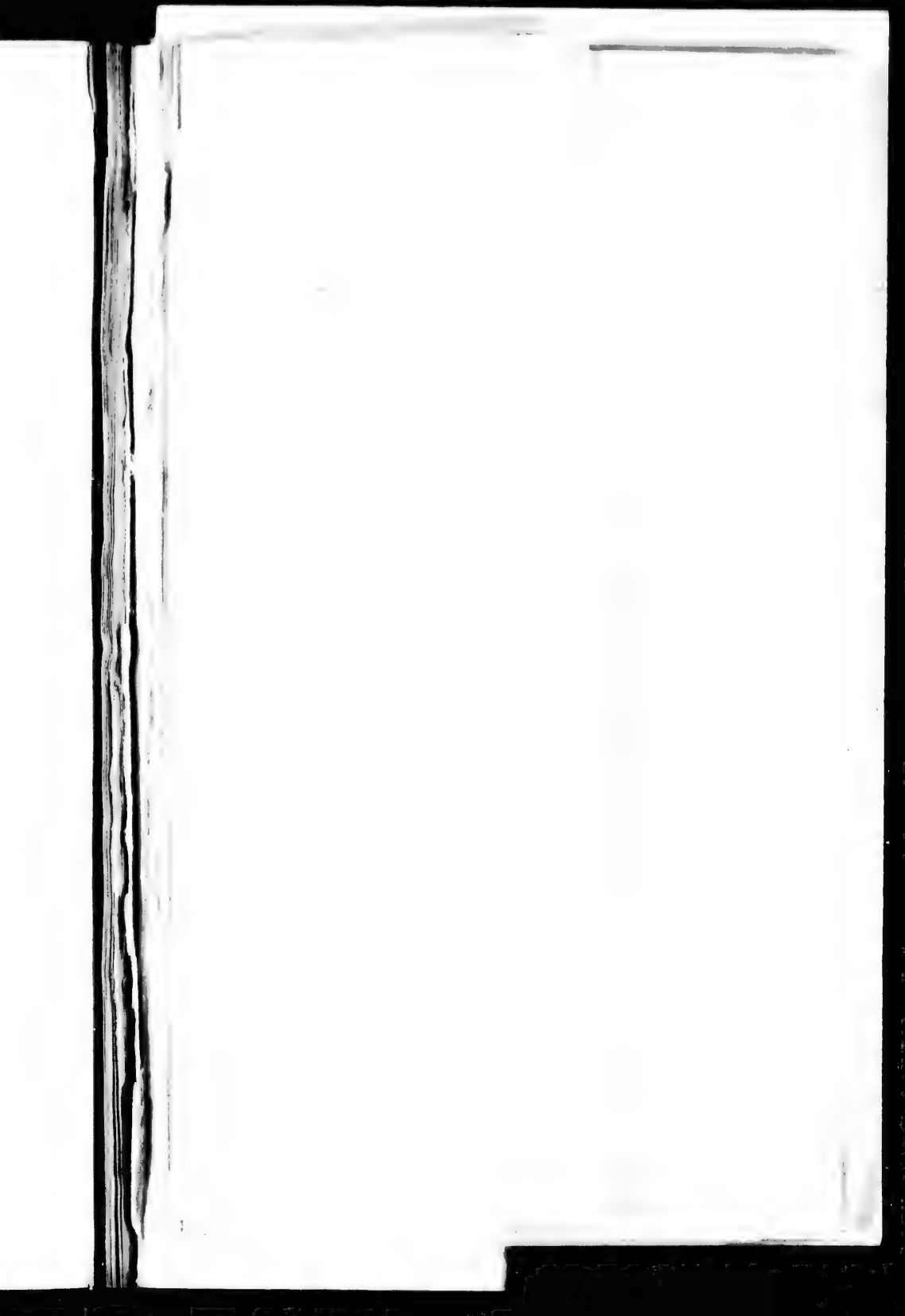
POINTS OF COMPASS.

Stowbelow	North
Stegwaak.....	South
Sun chako.....	East
Sun midlight.....	West

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

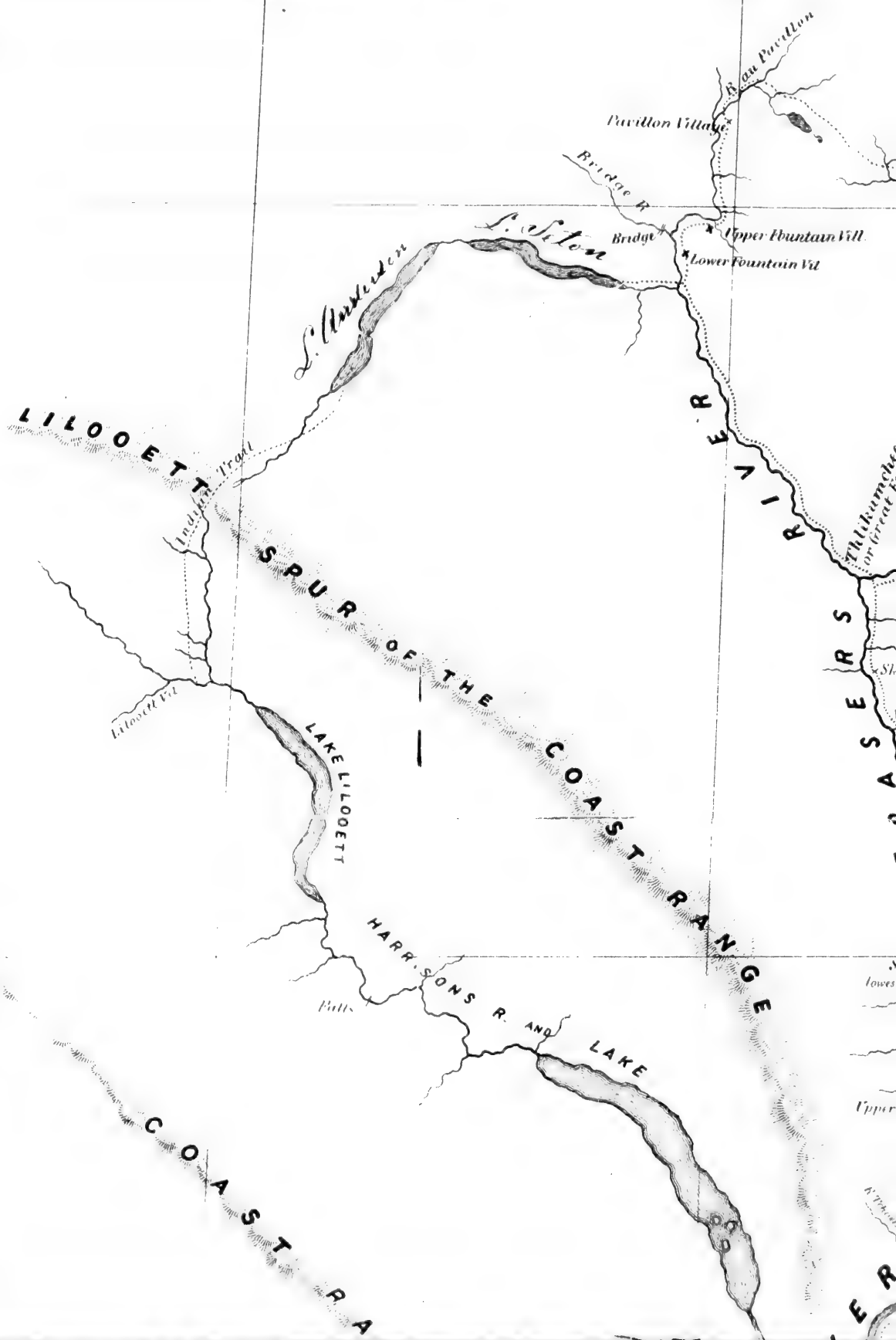
San Francisco to Bellingham Bay.....	855 miles
Bellingham Bay to Fort Hope <i>via</i> trail and river.....	75 "
Fort Hope to the "Diggings".....	75 "
Total.....	<u>1,005</u>

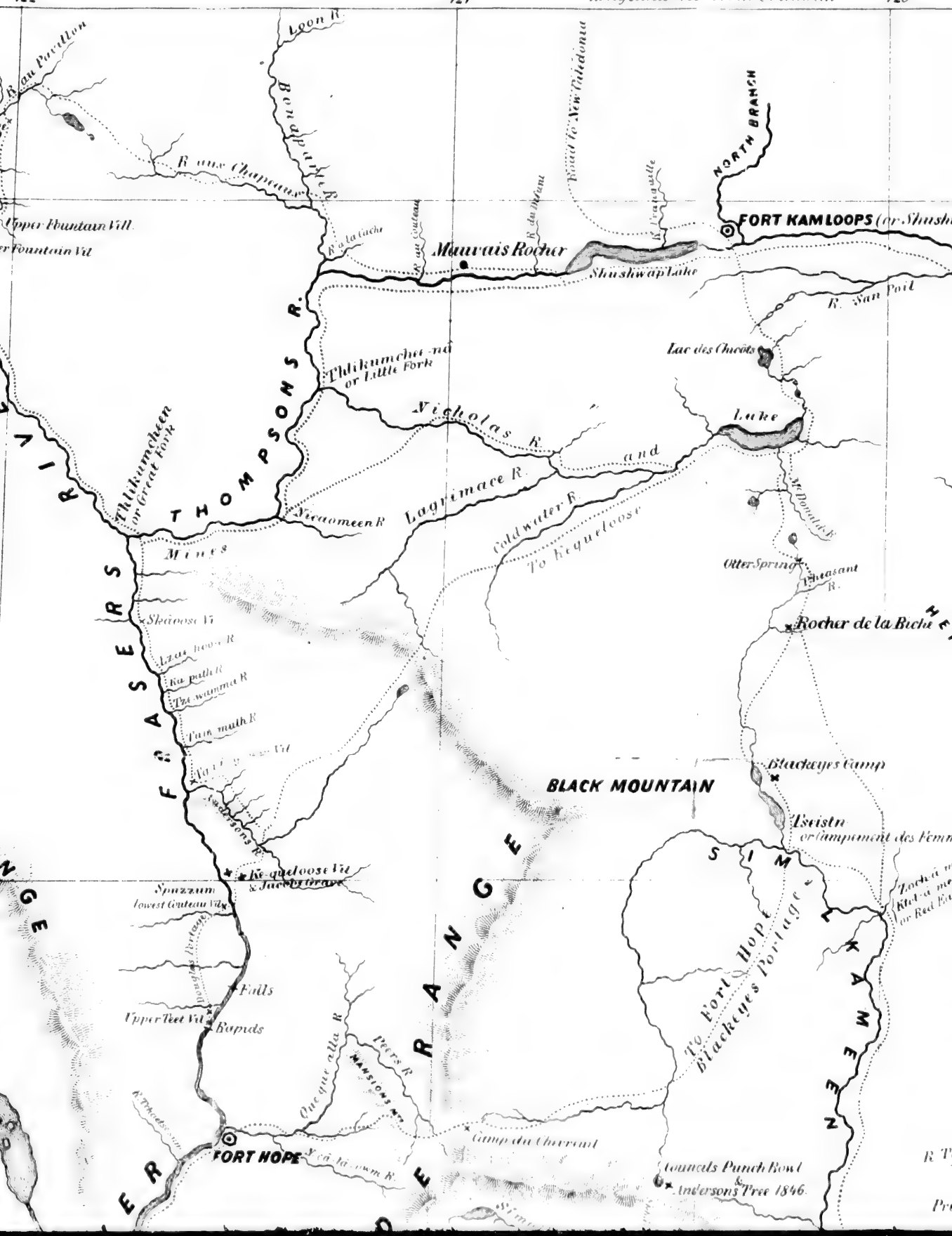




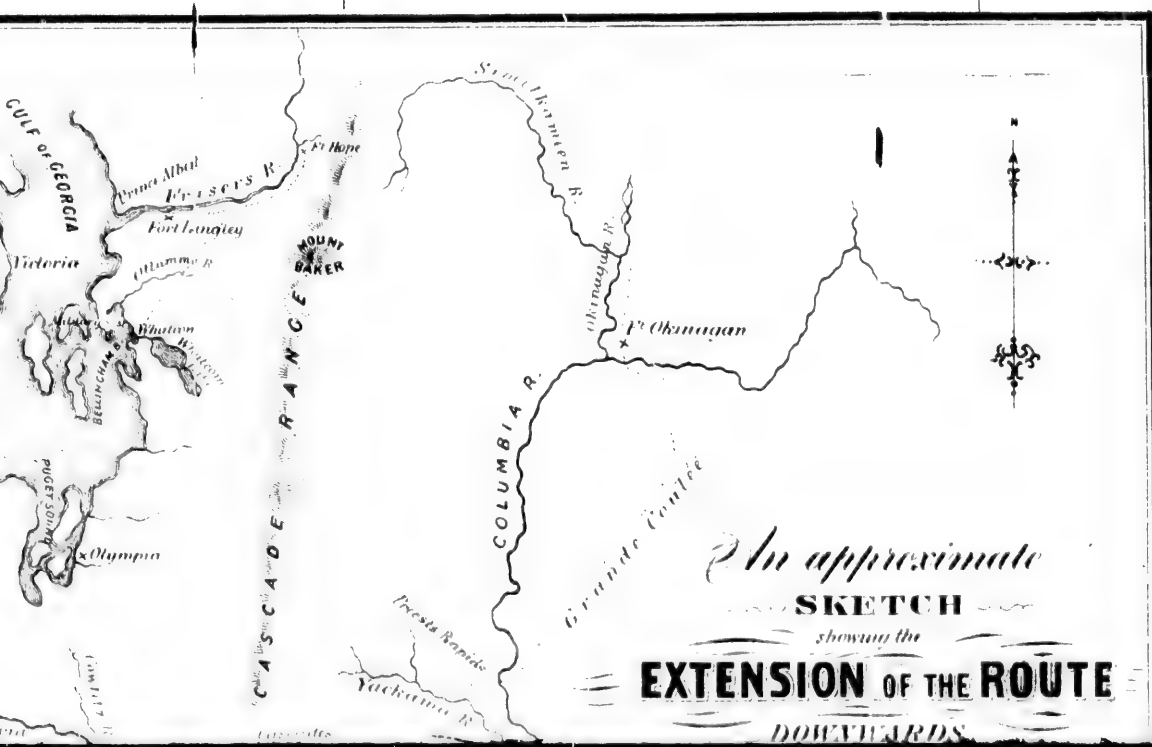
51

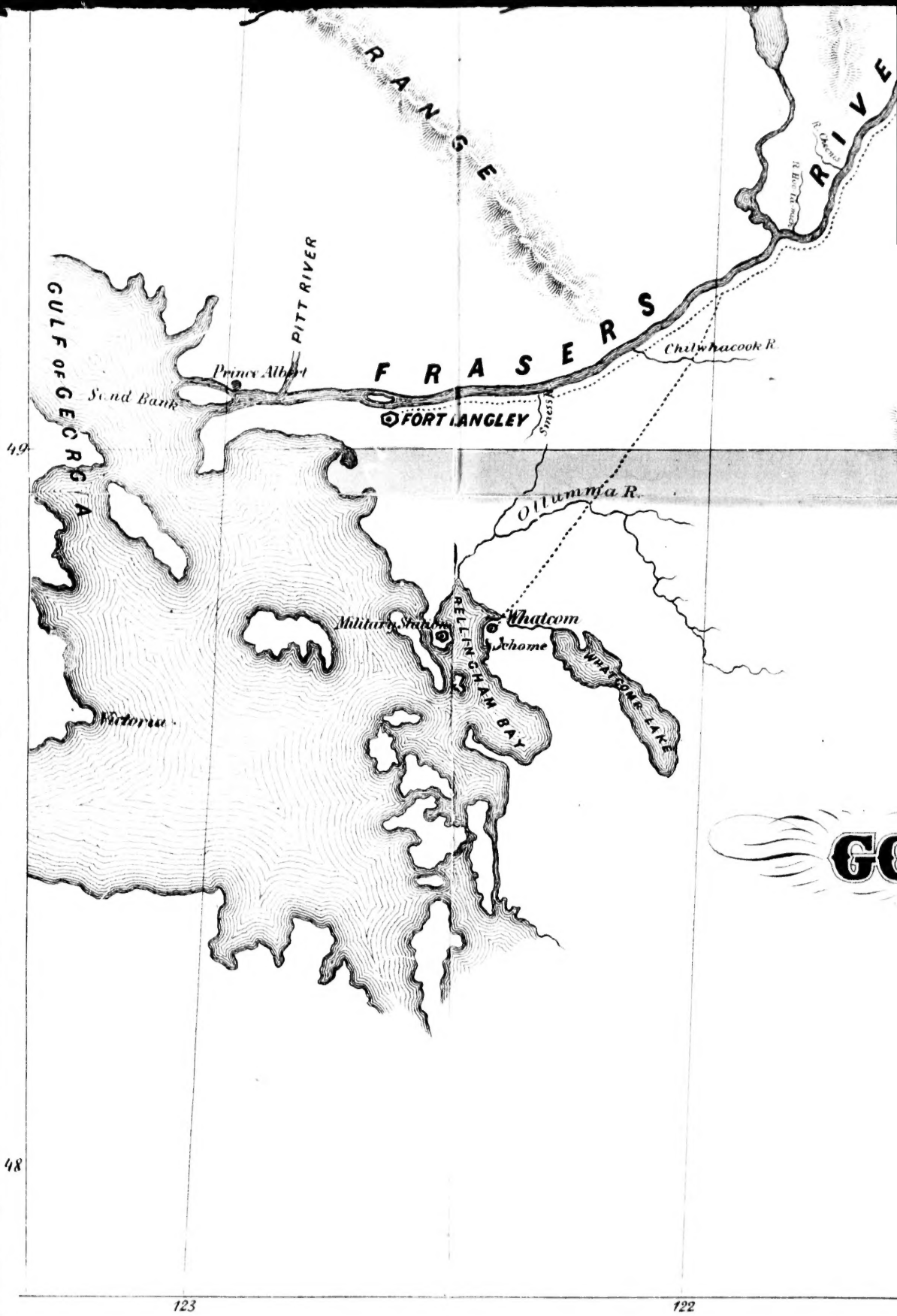
50





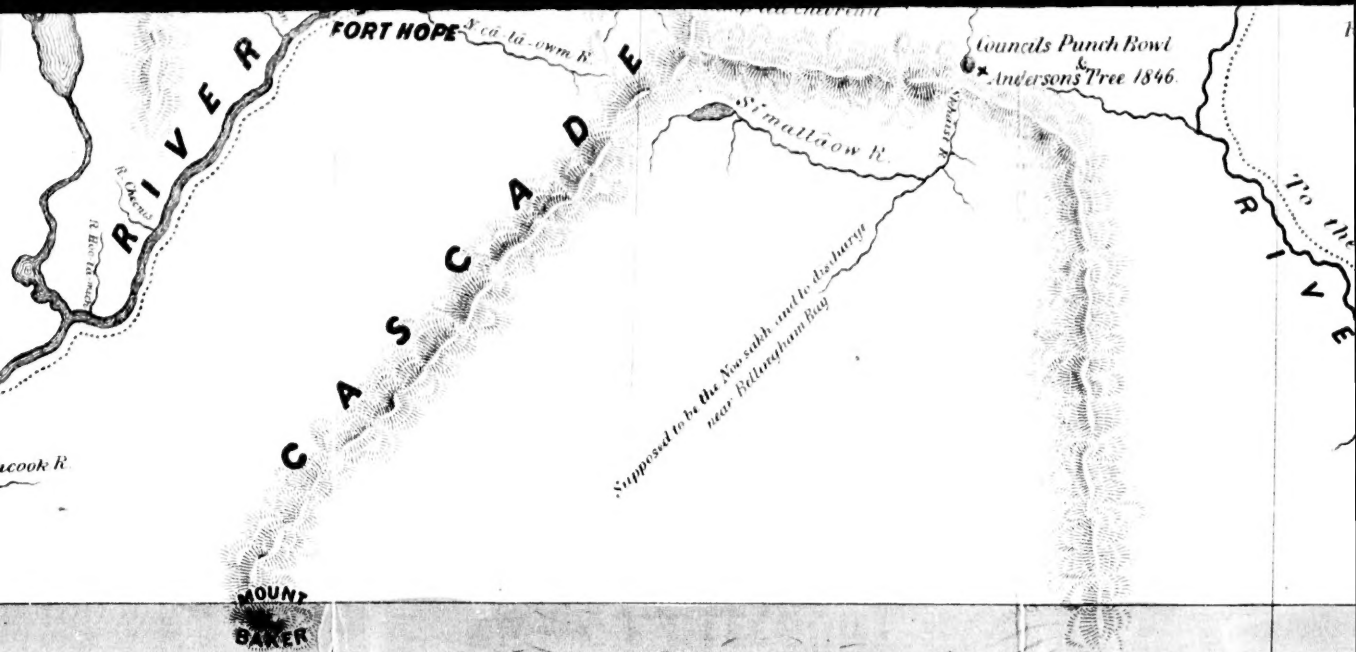
WATER SHED FROM FRAZER RIVER





49

48



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Ca

MAP

showing the different

ROUTES OF COMMUNICATION

with the

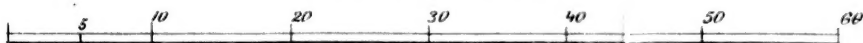
GOLD REGION OF FRASERS RIVER

Compiled from Original Notes

BY

Alexander C. Anderson.

Scale of English Miles



LITHO OF BRITTON & REY. S. FRANCISCO.

